

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
176698



VOLUME 5

Atlanta, Georgia - January 1939

NUMBER 1

TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE

On December 22, 1938, the Acting Chief approved the plan of timber management for the Southern Working Circle of the Chattahoochee National Forest. The Chattahoochee now has all of its half million acres covered by four approved management plans and is the first Forest in the Region to attain complete coverage. Supervisor Fischer and several of the present and past members of his staff are deserving of commendation. Among them are Assistant Forester Grumbine, Junior Foresters Maisenhelder, Ross and Gee, and Assistant Technician Goodwin, and a veritable host of men who have contributed to the cruising of the area and the compilation of the data.

The annual cut from this Forest will be 17,700,000 feet of desirable species. There will be no limitation on the cut of undesirable species. These, of course, must be removed with the desirable, and this will bring the cut to around 22,000,000 feet annually, exclusive of chestnut.

The Chattahoochee Forest is peculiar in a timber management sense from several angles. First, it is a truly Appalachian Forest, but the lumber trade does not recognize it as such. Second, it is the most heavily timbered forest in the Appalachians and one of the most heavily timbered in the Region; yet, until the last two years, only the Clayton District had any timber sale activities. Third, in distances from rail, it has but one peer - the Ozark. Fourth, in lack of forest industries it is doubtful if it has any superiors. Fifth, until the advent of the CCC and other relief agencies, it was probably the most inaccessible forest in the Region.

Parts of the Chattahoochee are old in National Forest ownership. The vendor of the first tract acquired for the Chattahoochee still feels hurt that the Service didn't get his deed recorded before one went through somewhere else. In other words, the Chattahoochee contains some of the oldest purchases under the Weeks' law. It was the first of the purchased forests in this Region to attain success in fire control, and it appears to lead the pack today.

While Supervisor Fischer has much to be proud of in being the first Region Eight Supervisor to complete management plans for all of his territory and has further occasion for pride in having the heaviest stands of Appalachian timber, he also has occasion for considerable concern in the knowledge that he is rather out in the front of the stage with the lights turned on. He has the timber to sell, the plans for selling it, the transportation system to make it possible, and now it remains for him to get his operators and keep them busy.

-- A. C. Shaw, Assistant Regional Forester

- - - -

FARM FORESTERS MEET IN NEW ORLEANS

Teaching forestry to the farm woodland owners of the South will be discussed at the conference of the Forestry Division of the Southern Agricultural Workers, February 1, 2 and 3, in New Orleans. The program includes two four-hour conferences and the annual meeting of the Gulf States Section of the Society of American Foresters. One four-hour session on the morning of February 1 will present farm forestry from a practical dollars and cents approach. A second four-hour session on the morning of February 2 will provide a discussion of the efforts of the several federal and state agencies now seeking to assist the farm woodland owner.

There will be a banquet and dance on the evening of February 2. The speaker has not been selected. However, the program committee has already developed plans for an interesting and pleasant evening.

The annual meeting of the Gulf States Section of the Society of American Foresters will be held on the morning of February 3. There will be ample time to listen to the programs of other sections of the Southern Agricultural Workers, or to see "fabulous" New Orleans.

W. F. Tucker, procurement officer for the Masonite Corporation, Laurel, Mississippi, and L. K. Pomeroy, sawmill operator, Wilmar, Arkansas, will each tell how his company is buying wood products - lumber and pulpwood - from the farmer, at the same time encouraging him to conserve and grow trees. They have found it profitable to encourage good woods practice and will tell us how

and why. A. R. Shirley, Naval Stores Cooperative Extension Agent, will tell of the new trend in naval stores farming wherein the farmer works his own trees and sells the crude gum, thus benefiting from the use of his labor and from the sale of the product. Captain C. P. Winslow, of the Forest Products Laboratory, will give a glimpse into the future possibilities for the use of wood. H. A. Smith, State Forester of South Carolina; Willis M. Baker, Chief Forester, TVA; John Preston, Chief Forester, SCS; and Brooks Toler, Extension Forester for Mississippi, will tell how these several services are now trying to reach the millions of farm woodland owners and get a start on good forest practices on the seventy odd million acres of woodland owned by farmers in the South.

It is a tremendous undertaking, this job of teaching forest management to farmers. Each agency is making some worthwhile contribution, but the combined efforts of all are merely scratching the surface. No doubt many foresters have ideas to contribute to the solution. There will be ample time for discussion.

All persons interested are invited to attend.

-- W. R. Hine, Regional Office

- - - -

THE PISGAH HUNT AND LOCAL BENEFITS

The three West boys were raised on a special use here in the forest. They farm and work at odd jobs through the spring and summer, but when November rolls around and the annual Pisgah Big Game Hunt starts they really come into their own. One works as a patrolman, the other two as guides. Their total earnings on the hunt this year was a little over \$300--quite a tidy sum for one family and all made in one month, too. They enjoy their work more than any hunter that they may take into the woods.

This year 55 local men were employed to help run the hunt, their total earnings were \$3,099.00, or an average of \$56.34. A few of the better guides made as much as \$120 for their month's work. Most of these men were experienced woodsmen and they were quite happy to work on the hunt. Many of them have been on all four of the previous hunts and expect to work on all future hunts.

The following table shows how the local people were employed and their earnings per group:

19 Patrolmen	--	\$ 956.00
25 Guides	--	1350.00
6 Packers (with animals)	--	528.00
4 Gatemen	--	252.00
<u>1 Cook</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12.00</u>
55	--	TOTAL -- \$3099.00

It is interesting to note the estimated amount of money spent by the hunters who attended the Pisgah Big Game Hunt this year. This is a very conservative estimate but will give an idea of the amount of money spent by a group of sportsmen to attend an organized hunt.

1,400 Paid Applications at \$7.50 each	--	\$10,500.00
279 Non-Resident N.C. Licenses at \$15.25 each	--	4,254.75
1,121 Resident N.C. Licenses at \$3.10 each	--	3,475.10
Food and Lodging	--	8,400.00
Transportation	--	2,800.00
Miscellaneous	--	1,400.00
		<u>\$30,829.85</u>
Guides and Packers	--	2,000.00
		<u>\$32,829.85</u>
TOTAL		-- \$32,829.85
-- John W. Squires, District Forest Ranger,		
- - - - - Pisgah National Forest		

NORTH CAROLINA IN 1777 PASSED LAW TO
PREVENT WOODS BURNING

(Editor's Note: Abstractor L. E. Kirven sent in the following interesting copy of "Act to Prevent Woods Burning". Mr. Kirven, in the course of his investigations, came across this in a volume entitled "Laws of North Carolina (1715-1796)". It is being reproduced here to show how soon at least one of the States appreciated the danger and economic loss occasioned by carelessly setting fire to the woods.)

"An Act to prevent burning the woods. (A.D. 1777)

1. Whereas the frequent burning of the woods is found to be destructive to cattle and hogs, extremely prejudicial to the soil, and often times of fatal consequences to planters and farmers, by destroying their fences and other improvements: for prevention of which evils,
2. Be it enacted, etc. That it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to set fire to any woods (a) except it be his own property, and in that case it shall not be lawful for him to set fire to his own woods without first giving notice to all persons owning lands adjacent to such wood lands intended to be fired, at least two days before the time of setting such woods on fire, and also taking effectual care to extinguish such fire before it shall reach any vacant or patented lands contiguous to or adjacent such lands so fired.
3. And be it further enacted, That if any slave, free negro, or mullatto, or vagrant person, unable to pay the fine aforesaid, shall be convicted of setting fire to any woods, contrary to the true meaning of this act, such person, on conviction thereof, shall have and receive on his bare back thirty-nine lashes, well laid on, at the public whipping post."

FIRE MEDAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The personnel of Region 8 contributed a total of \$294.57 to the American Forest Fire Medal project for awarding medals for heroism in fighting forest fires. The American Forestry Association, sponsor of the project, extends to all contributors its appreciation for their splendid cooperation.

But safety as well as heroism still has its place in fire fighting, for one unit reports: "One contributor says, 'no need for medals if all fire fighters observed safety regulations' - which implication proves something as to present Forest Service personnel - after mulling over the audacity!"

-- D. E. Bradfield, Regional Office

- - - -

AT LAST SOMETHING ON GRAZING

The relation of livestock grazing to timber production on the National Forests of Region 8 has long been a matter of controversy. The controversy, however, has been largely in terms of generalities, and but few facts have been presented upon which the burden of proof could rest. Recently there has come from the Kisatchie National Forest some definite facts pertaining to the subject.

Two years ago 37,000 acres of National Forest land on the Kisatchie Unit were fenced against hog and cattle trespass. On the completion of the fence a livestock association was formed and permits were granted to the members of the association to graze cattle within the enclosure. Since this stock is under control, the association saw fit to require such management practices as good sires, salting, a rider, branding of the stock and winter feeding.

During the course of these two years, an aggressive hog removal program was initiated whereby several thousand hogs were removed from the 37,000 acre enclosure.

Supervisor Bryan reports that the improved stock inside the enclosure brought 2¢ per pound more than the grade stock ranging outside. The hog removal resulted in thousands of long-leaf seedlings appearing over the area to the tune of 500 to 600 per acre. Cattle, from all appearances, have not damaged the seedlings. However, the creeps disease, a mineral deficiency ailment, caused considerable loss, which again brings out the fact that in southern grazing the disease and parasite problems are of no little consideration.

Practical information of this nature pertaining to the livestock problem is badly needed throughout the Region, and the Kisatchie Forest is to be commended for this contribution.

-- E. A. Schilling, Range Examiner

MORE ABOUT TIMBER SALES

It has been several months since the Dixie Ranger has carried an article about trees of unusual value or sales of outstanding nature. Possibly, high stumpage prices are beginning to be so common that such information has ceased to be news. However, taking a chance that the timber management men may be interested in some recent sales news, the Mississippi Forests would like to offer the following figures for competition.

The first green timber sale of any consequence was made on the Leaf River District of the DeSoto Forest on October 29 to the D & M Lumber Company of Slidell, Louisiana. The prices obtained per M were as follows: Spruce Pine \$8.00; Longleaf and Slash Pine \$15.00; Loblolly Pine \$10.00. This little sale covering 300 acres will bring in approximately \$5,000.00 in revenue.

While on the subject of stumpage prices, it might be well to mention that on December 9 a little over one-half million feet of shortleaf, loblolly and longleaf pine was sold on the Homochitto Forest at a price of \$10.10 per thousand.

-- R. M. Conarro, Forest Supervisor,
Mississippi National Forests

- - - -

THE FOREST SERVICE LOOKS AT ITS ACCIDENT RECORD

(Editor's Note: Mr. Keplinger's letter of December 20, 1938, which is quoted here, speaks for itself. It is an indictment against carelessness and thoughtlessness on the part of individuals. We should accept this challenge to improve our record.)

"The Summary of Accidents Report, Regular Forest Service, for July, August, and September, 1938, the U.S.D.A. Bulletin of October 18, 1938, which presents the All-Agency Accident Report for August, 1938, and the U.S.D.A. Bulletin of November 16, 1938, which gives the September report have already been sent to you.

"For your further study, attention is called to the following analysis with the thought that it may prove helpful in your Safety program.

"The Forest Service Summary Report for July shows an All-Regional frequency per million man-hours of 73.10. Two of the ten Regions show a combined frequency rate of 121.91. If these two Regions were excluded, the All-Regional rate would have been 46.81. These two Regions increased the frequency rate 28.29.

"The Forest Service Summary Report for August shows an All-Regional frequency of 99.55. Two of the Regions show a combined frequency rate of 202.46. If these two Regions were excluded the All-Regional rate would have been 42.70. During August, therefore,

these two Regions increased the frequency rate 56.85. It was in these Regions that fire suppression work was particularly heavy.

"The U.S.D.A. All-Agency Report for August shows the Forest Service frequency rate (including Laboratory and Prairie States) to be 94.54, or nearly three times greater than the next lowest Agency. Excluding the two Regions in question, the Forest Service rate would have been 40.40, or less than half the rate shown, but still higher than any other Agency. Excluding all Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture rate would have been reduced from the Department rate as shown, of 49.45 to 12.63 or practically three-fourths less. Also, if Forest Service, with the exception of these two Regions were included, the Department of Agriculture rate would have been 22.45.

"The U.S.D.A. All-Agency September Report records the Forest Service frequency rate as 43.34, greater than that of any other Agency. The All-Agency rate is given as 24.75. Excluding the worst two Forest Service Regions, the All-Agency rate would have been 16.72. Excluding all Forest Service, the All-Agency rate would have been 11.24, or less than half the rate shown."

- - - - -

IF YOU GET WHAT WE MEAN

The following slightly camouflaged paragraph is an example of poor sentence construction in correspondence received in the Regional Office:

"Funds, as allotted to specific road development projects, as outlined in our memorandum of June 1, would be withdrawn from these projects and applied to Truck Trails 1 and 2 as currently seems indicated to the maximum amount above indicated for each of the above two projects."

Pity the poor R. O. recipient who had to decipher it! ! !

-- Geo. W. Root, Regional Office

- - - - -

THE WAY OF THE TRESPASSER IS HARD

On November 16 Judge Murphree, of the Northern District of Alabama, issued judgments against timber trespassers amounting to \$1,775.25. The appraised value of the timber amounted to \$935.35, but, in placing judgments, Judge Murphree placed the responsibility of the total amount on one individual who acted as an agent, in addition to charging him with 6% interest from the time the trespass occurred.

The individuals who actually cut and removed the timber were charged with the value of the material they were responsible

for. Although some of the individuals may not be able to pay the amount of the judgments, the fact that a conviction of this kind can be obtained will have a decided effect upon the "would be" trespassers.

-- Frank W. Rasor, Forest Supervisor,
Alabama National Forests

- - - -

HERTY MEMORIAL

The Herty Memorial Committee of the University of Georgia Alumni Society will be glad to receive contributions from friends of the late Dr. Charles Holmes Herty to be applied on a painting of Dr. Herty and the establishment of a Herty Scholarship at the University. Contributions should be sent to the chairman of the committee, Dr. Frank K. Boland, 487 Peachtree Street N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

- - - -

OFFICE OF EDUCATION APPOINTS TRAINING CONSULTANT

The establishment in the U. S. Office of Education of an Advisory Service for government training programs became a reality with the recent appointment of Lyman S. Moore as Consultant in Public Service Occupations. The position, as outlined by Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in his speech at the recent annual meeting of the Civil Service Assembly, was created to meet the needs of the new public service training activities authorized under the George-Deen Act. Dr. Moore comes to this position from the International City Managers' Association, where he was Assistant Director of Training.

-- News Letter, Civil Service Assembly

: : :

- - - -

GAME CENSUS ON BLACK WARRIOR

On October 19 and 20 game drives were made on the Black Warrior to determine the stocking on the old Game Refuge, with the assistance of Mr. Schilling and Mr. Seely. No count had been made before this drive, but estimates varied from 200 to 2,500 deer on the Refuge and the turkey population was little more than a question. On the basis of sample areas driven, it was estimated that there were between 375 and 400 deer and from 450 to 600 turkey within the 16,000 acre Refuge. The general consensus of opinion was that the Black Warrior has one of the best prospects in the Region for turkey production. Further drives will be made covering the balance of the Forest later in the winter.

-- G. K. Stephenson, Assistant Supervisor,
Alabama National Forests

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following transfers have taken place recently: Jr. Forester Martin E. Baudendistil from the Texas to the Southern Station; Jr. Forester Basil A. Plusnin restored to the rolls from furlough and transferred to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station; Jr. Forester William O. Stewart and Minor Asst. to Technician John F. Beal from the Osceola to the Wakulla Ranger District on the Florida; Jr. Range Examiner Kenneth J. Lane, of the Ouachita, from the Supervisor's Office to the Magazine Ranger District.

Jr. Foreman Rufus L. Cook of the Chattahoochee, and Foreman Nicholas H. Meriwether of the Cherokee have been furloughed recently because of lack of funds.

Christy E. Roberts, W. R. Cabe, John T. Siler and Allen Ambers, former employees of Region 8, were employed recently by the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration.

- - - -

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher and Mr. Shaw of the Regional Office and Mr. Demmon of the Southern Forest Experiment Station are on a trip to Puerto Rico, on which they expect to remain through this month.

Associate Regional Forester Stabler, Messrs. Evans and Lentz are on detail in the Washington Office.

Bulletin boards for use in bringing matters of importance to the notice of members of the Regional Office have been placed in the hallways on the fifth and sixth floors of the building. All material proposed for posting must clear through the executive offices.

Members of the Regional Office are glad to welcome back Clint Davis, in charge of I & E, after an illness of pneumonia.

State Forester Heyward of Georgia will leave office February 1 to become southern division conservation director for the American Pulpwood Association. Don J. Weddell, who has been in charge of forestry experiments at Alabama Polytechnic Institute for the past two years, will be Acting State Forester for Georgia during the absence of Mr. Heyward.

The sympathy of the members of the Regional Office and of his many other friends in the field is extended to W. W. Bowers, whose father died at South Egremont, Massachusetts, on December 30.

Among the visitors to the Regional Office during the past month were: Earl S. Pierce and Jay Ward, S & PF, Washington; E. O. Siecke and W. E. White, Texas Forest Service; D. J. Weddell, Auburn, Ala.; Walter E. Bond and J. A. Lubbe, Southern Forest Experiment Station; Fred B. Merrill and A. K. Dexter, Mississippi Forest Service.

The first shipment of four deer from the Pisgah National Forest was received on December 6 on the Choccolocco Wildlife Management Area of the Talladega National Forest. A second shipment of five deer was received December 11. A State Game Warden was permanently assigned to the protection of this area on December 19.

District Ranger Silcocks of the Talladega Forest reports that district personnel conducted seven special school programs in observance of Arbor Day, December 9.

The Talladega Ranger's office force have moved into their new headquarters in the recently completed Administration Building at the Talladega Administrative Site.

W. R. Paddock will represent Region 8 at a conference in Washington to be held this winter for the purpose of coordinating fire planning and financing, establishing and revising fire equipment standards, and revising fire report forms and procedure for the next ten-year period.

- - - -

PERTINENT FACTS ON SALVAGE OF NEW ENGLAND TIMBER

Distributed by Northwestern Timber Salvage Administration through cooperation of U.S. Dept. Agr., Forest Products Laboratory. 28p., mimeographed. Preliminary issue, November 1, 1938.

Facts on log storage, lumber conversion, log grades, cutting specifications, marketing, comparative value of timber cut from live and dead trees. (Available in Regional Library.)

- - - -

"The rain it felleth on the just,
And on the unjust feller,
But mainly on the just, because
The unjust has the just's umbrellar."

-- Clipped

